

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON**

**ROBERT BALL,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**NORTHWEST PILOT PROJECT; THE  
PATHWAYS PROGRAM,**

Defendants.

Case No. 3:14-cv-01316-SI

**OPINION AND ORDER**

Robert Ball, 4715 E. Burnside #407, Portland, OR 97233. *Pro se.*

**Michael H. Simon, District Judge.**

Plaintiff Robert Ball filed a *pro se* Complaint *in forma pauperis* on August 18, 2014. Dkt.

2. Service of process has not yet occurred. Plaintiff has also filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, Dkt. 1, and has moved for the appointment of a *pro bono* attorney. Dkt.3. The Court grants Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and denies Plaintiff's motion for appointment of *pro bono* counsel. Under the liberal pleading standards afforded to *pro se* plaintiffs, however, the Court finds that Plaintiff's Complaint fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted. For the following reasons, Plaintiff's Complaint is dismissed.

## STANDARDS

A court must liberally construe the filings of a *pro se* plaintiff and afford the plaintiff the benefit of any reasonable doubt. *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342 (9th Cir. 2010). “A pro se litigant must be given leave to amend his or her complaint unless it is ‘absolutely clear that the deficiencies of the complaint could not be cured by amendment.’” *Karim-Panahi v. L.A. Police Dep’t*, 839 F.2d 621, 623 (9th Cir. 1988) (quoting *Noll v. Carlson*, 809 F.2d 1446, 1448 (9th Cir. 1987), *superseded on other grounds by statute as stated in Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122 (9th Cir. 2000)). Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2), however, every complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” This standard “does not require ‘detailed factual allegations,’” but does demand “more than an unadorned, the defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). “A pleading that offers ‘labels and conclusions’ or ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.’” *Id.* (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555).

A complaint filed *in forma pauperis* may be dismissed at any time, including before service of process, if the court determines that:

- (A) the allegation of poverty is untrue; or
- (B) the action or appeal (i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

The federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. *Gunn v. Minton*, --- U.S. ---, 133 S. Ct. 1059, 1064 (2013) (citation omitted). As such, a court is to presume “that a cause lies outside this limited jurisdiction, and the burden of establishing the contrary rests upon the party

asserting jurisdiction.” *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994) (citations omitted); *see also Robinson v. United States*, 586 F.3d 683, 685 (9th Cir. 2009); *Safe Air for Everyone v. Meyer*, 373 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2004). The Court must dismiss any case over which it lacks subject matter jurisdiction. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3). The court has “an independent obligation to determine whether subject-matter jurisdiction exists, even in the absence of a challenge from any party.” *Arbaugh v. Y&H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514 (2006). The court may therefore raise the question of subject-matter jurisdiction on its own initiative at any stage in the litigation. *Arbaugh*, 546 U.S. at 506. “If the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the court *must* dismiss the action.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3) (emphasis added).

“Defective allegations of jurisdiction may be amended, upon terms, in the trial or appellate courts.” 28 U.S.C. § 1653. It is improper to dismiss an action based on a defective allegation of jurisdiction without leave to amend “unless it is clear, upon de novo review, that the complaint could not be saved by amendment.” *Snell v. Cleveland, Inc.*, 316 F.3d 822, 828 n.6 (9th Cir. 2002) (citing *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 692 (9th Cir. 2001)).

## **BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff brings suit against the Northwest Pilot Project, a Portland, Oregon-based non-profit organization, and the Pathways Program.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff appears to make three separate claims in his *pro se* Complaint. Plaintiff first alleges “443 Housing Accommodations.”<sup>2</sup> Next, Plaintiff

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<sup>1</sup> The Court is unable to determine from the Plaintiff’s Complaint whether the Pathways Program is a separate entity or a program administered by the Northwest Pilot Project. Plaintiff’s Complaint provides no identifying information for the Pathways Program and Plaintiff alleges no separate claims against the entity.

<sup>2</sup> The Court understands Plaintiff’s statement in Section II.B of his Complaint regarding “443 Housing Accommodations” to be a reference to Or. Rev. Stat. § 443.

alleges that defendant created a hostile living environment. Finally, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant “created a situation where I could become homeless.” Plaintiff does not assert a basis for the Court’s jurisdiction in this matter.

## DISCUSSION

### **A. Jurisdiction**

The two primary categories of civil cases over which the federal courts have jurisdiction are those based on federal law (federal question jurisdiction) and those involving citizens of different states where more than \$75,000 is at issue (diversity jurisdiction). In Section II.A of his Complaint, Plaintiff did not indicate whether a “Federal Question” or “Diversity of Citizenship” was the basis for federal court jurisdiction. In Section II.B of his Complaint, Plaintiff listed, “443 Housing Accommodations,” “Hostile Living Environment,” and “Created a situation where I could become homeless” as the basis for federal question jurisdiction. Plaintiff does not, however, identify any specific federal Constitutional, statutory, or treaty right at issue.

While *pro se* complaints are construed liberally, Plaintiff’s Complaint fails to allege claims or facts that support federal jurisdiction. Although the Court is skeptical that, under the facts alleged by Plaintiff, he can state a claim for a violation by Defendant of a federal statute or treaty or the United States Constitution, given the liberal standards for repleading defective jurisdiction the Court dismisses this case without prejudice. Plaintiff may, if there are additional facts and claims that support federal jurisdiction, file an amended complaint. If Plaintiff files an amended complaint, however, he must specifically identify the basis for federal jurisdiction.

### **B. Plaintiff’s Claims**

Even if Plaintiff had properly alleged jurisdiction, his Complaint fails to allege a cause of action under federal law. Interpreting the Complaint under the liberal *pro se* pleading standard and affording the Plaintiff “the benefit of any reasonable doubt,” the Complaint contains

insufficient facts to support a federal cause of action. To the extent it alleges a state law cause of action, such claims are not properly before this court. For these reasons, the Court holds that the Complaint fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted and dismisses the case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

### **C. Plaintiff's Request for Pro Bono Counsel**

Generally, there is no constitutional right to counsel in a civil case. *United States v. 30.64 Acres of Land*, 795 F.2d 796, 801 (9th Cir. 1986). The Court has discretion, however, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) to appoint volunteer counsel for indigent civil litigants in exceptional circumstances. *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009); *Agyeman v. Corr. Corp. of Am.*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004). While this court may appoint volunteer counsel in exceptional cases, it has no power to make a mandatory appointment. *Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court for S. Dist. of Iowa*, 490 U.S. 296, 301-08 (1989).

In determining whether exceptional circumstances exist, a court evaluates the plaintiff's likelihood of success on the merits and the ability of the plaintiff to articulate his or her claim prose in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved. *Palmer*, 560 F.3d at 970; *Agyeman*, 390 F.3d at 1103. However, “[n]either of these factors is dispositive and both must be viewed together before reaching a decision on request of counsel under [former] section 1915(d).” *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986); *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991). In light of the deficiency in Plaintiff's Complaint, this Court's dismissal for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction, and the Court's concern that it appears unlikely that Plaintiff will be able to state a federal claim under the facts of this case, Plaintiff appears to have a low likelihood of success on the merits. Accordingly, at this stage of the proceeding, the Court does not find the requisite exceptional circumstances that support the appointment of counsel under § 1915(e).

## CONCLUSION

Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Dkt. 1) is **GRANTED** and Plaintiff's motion for appointment of pro bono counsel (Dkt. 3) is **DENIED**. The Court also finds that the Complaint fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted and fails to establish that this Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims. Accordingly, Plaintiff's Complaint (Dkt. 2) is **DISMISSED**. Plaintiff may file an amended complaint within 30 days if he can cure the deficiencies identified in this Order.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED this 26th day of August, 2014.

/s/ Michael H. Simon  
Michael H. Simon  
United States District Judge